

## CLEVER HAZING SEEN IN SENATE

Lodge and Beveridge  
Embarrassed by Face-  
tious Comment.

## HALE STIRS ALL TO LAUGHTER

Curious Situation Arises When  
It Is Discovered That Charge  
of Tariff Board Bill Has  
Been Transferred to Sena-  
tor Not Even on Com-  
mittee Reporting It.

Washington, D. C., March 2.—Al-  
though the bill to create a permanent  
tariff board was kept before the Senate  
from early last evening until 1:55  
o'clock this morning, no vote was had  
on it nor any time fixed for voting.  
The opposition came entirely from  
Democratic Senators, who protested  
that they were not conducting a filibuster,  
but needed time for a caucus to  
define their position upon the measure.  
Senator Beveridge, who had charge of  
the bill, questioned the Democrats  
closely as to their intentions, and  
drew from them statements that they  
could not promise, but believed there  
would not be any attempt to obstruct  
a vote if they were permitted to go to  
their homes and get a night's rest.

After Mr. Beveridge had stated that  
he was willing to accept the state-  
ments of the Democrats, he moved to  
adjourn. Mr. La Follette, of Wisconsin,  
demanded a roll call on the motion.  
Practically all of Senator Beveridge's  
Progressive colleagues voted against  
adjournment, but he received the sup-  
port of the Democrats, and the motion  
carried, 26 to 21. The Senate will re-  
sume consideration of the measure  
soon after it meets at 11 o'clock to-day,  
and Republican leaders confidently ex-  
pect that it will pass.

### Leadership Transferred.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—When  
Senator Beveridge moved at to-night's  
session of the Senate to proceed with  
the consideration of the bill to create a  
permanent tariff board, this indicating  
that control of the measure had passed  
from Senator Lodge, the member of  
the Finance Committee who reported  
it, to a Senator who is not on the com-  
mittee, there followed a clever bit of  
hazing as ever was witnessed in the  
Senate.

Beginning with some facetious com-  
ments by Senator Stone, of Missouri,  
the situation became curious when  
Senator Money, of Mississippi, the mi-  
nority leader, demanded an explana-  
tion. Finally he moved to recommen-  
dation of the bill to the Finance Com-  
mittee, in the hope, as he said, of clarifying  
the situation. This motion failed by a  
vote of 22 to 61.

### Part of Agreement.

Sensor Lodge, with some show of  
reluctance, finally confessed that the  
surrendering of the conduct of the bill  
to Senator Beveridge had been a part  
of the agreement yesterday by which  
the Senate fixed a time to vote on the  
Lorimer case and made the tariff board  
bill an undisturbed business.

According to the story told by the  
uniform and unbroken practice of  
the Senate that when a bill is reported  
from a committee, some member of that  
committee shall take charge of it. He  
called attention to the fact that the  
matter had been reported by Senator  
Lodge, who suddenly had disappeared,  
and Mr. Stone demanded to know  
whether he had disappeared willingly  
or unwillingly. He declared that when  
the bill was given to him to report it  
was his right and duty to maintain  
charge of it. Finally Mr. Stone ad-  
dressed Mr. Hale, of Maine, and asked  
him if he could solve the riddle.

"I am in a condition of surprise,"  
said Mr. Hale. "I supposed that the  
Senator from Massachusetts was in  
charge of the bill, and I should like to  
know by what process of legendry he  
was ousted from the control and  
management of it."

Continuing, Mr. Hale said that he did  
not think even his "modest friend from  
Indiana" would assume to take the lead-  
ership."

### Keeps Senate Convinced.

Proceeding in this vein, Mr. Hale kept  
the Senate convulsed with laughter,  
while Senators Beveridge and Lodge  
remained in their seats, evidently much  
embarrassed.  
"I would like to know," asked Mr.  
Owen, "whether this interesting collo-  
quy is a conspiracy."  
"It is a conspiracy that results from  
two serious and honest minds running  
in the same direction," responded Mr.  
Hale.

"Isn't it an attempt to uncover a  
conspiracy?" asked Mr. Money.  
Mr. Hale again asked by what trans-  
formation Senator Lodge had been  
ousted. He wanted to know if the Sen-  
ator from Massachusetts had been left  
dangling in the air. If, as he said,  
Senator said, then the Senator from In-  
diana is the proper man, perhaps, to  
take charge of this measure.  
"Is this bill a foundation, which had  
no one to care for it, and was it at last  
laid at the doorstep of the Senator  
from Indiana?" asked Mr. Hale.  
"This bill came from the House. Its  
paternity is of unquestioned respect-  
ability," declared Senator Owen.

Senator Money declared the proceed-  
ing was most disorderly and that there  
had been some irregularity, which he  
could not understand, by which the bill  
had passed from the control of a mem-  
ber of the Committee on Finance to  
the possession of the chairman of the  
Committee on Territories. He demanded  
to know whether the transfer was by  
agreement.  
"It is not a laughing matter," said  
Senator Money. "Facetiousness is one  
of the virtues of this age. Some peo-  
ple can't talk upon a question without try-  
ing to pounce to this time continuous laughter  
had greeted the different speakers, but  
at the admonition of Mr. Money, the  
risibilities of the Senators were curbed."

(Continued on Third Page.)

## JOHN MITCHELL QUILTS

Forced Out of Civic Federation by  
Mine Workers.

New York, March 1.—John Mitchell,  
former head of the United Mine Work-  
ers of America, and lately chairman of  
the trade agreement department of the  
National Civic Federation, to-day made  
public his resignation of his office and  
membership in the latter organization.  
It was also announced that President  
Seth Low, of the Civic Federation, had  
accepted the resignation, to take effect  
at the close of the present month.

Mr. Mitchell's severance of relations  
with the Civic Federation follows the  
stand recently taken by the United  
Mine Workers of America in declaring  
that any member of the organization  
accepting a position with the National  
Civic Federation would thereby forfeit  
membership in the union. With this  
choice placed before Mr. Mitchell, he  
decided to resign from the Civic Fed-  
eration.

His letter of resignation, made public  
to-day, is dated February 15 and ad-  
dressed to Mr. Low.  
"It is needless to say that I regret  
the action of the miners' convention,  
not so much because it requires me to  
choose between the two organizations  
as because of the unjust and gratuitous  
attack upon the National Civic Fed-  
eration, which, in addition to its many  
other useful public activities, has stood  
consistently as an advocate of right-  
eous industrial peace," says Mr. Mitchell  
in his letter of resignation.

In accepting the resignation, Mr. Low  
paid a tribute to the value of Mr.  
Mitchell's work for industrial peace.

## STRIKE CALLED OFF

Printers Return to Work at Order  
of Executive Council.

Chicago, Ill., March 1.—At a meeting  
of the Chicago Typographical Union,  
held late to-day, the strike of com-  
positors on the Chicago Examiner and  
Evening American was declared off.  
This action was taken by a unanimous  
vote in response to the order of the  
executive council of the International  
Typographical Union, which was  
brought to Chicago.

All Chicago papers will resume nor-  
mal size to-morrow.

### Disastrous to Cause.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Presi-  
dent James Lynch, of the International  
Typographical Union, who is in Wash-  
ington to give out the statement, to-  
night, in which he said that the strike  
of printers against the Hearst newspapers  
in Chicago was unjust, illegal, and  
irrespective of the outcome, could not  
be otherwise than disastrous to the  
cause of union labor. He added that  
the members of the International Typo-  
graphical Union understood the facts  
that they would be unanimous in con-  
demnation of the Chicago demonstra-  
tion against a publisher of eight union  
newspapers. The International Typo-  
graphical Union, he said, would stand  
for the protection and fulfillment of its  
contracts, and that the members of the  
Chicago Typographical Union would be  
the first to take this stand when the  
real conditions were understood by them.

## HELD FOR SHANGHAIING

Baltimore Saloonkeeper Must Face  
Serious Charge.

Baltimore, Md., March 1.—As a se-  
quel to the murder of Captain Aldie  
Dorsey, of the oyster sloop Irene and  
the killing of a negro seaman at the same  
time, off Colonial Beach, last January,  
Daniel Haddaway, a saloonkeeper of  
this city, was arrested to-day by As-  
sistant United States Marshal Zimmer-  
man on a charge of shanghaiing John  
A. McNamara, of Williamsport, Pa.

McNamara was drowned when he tried to  
make his escape from the sloop, clad  
only in silk underwear. Haddaway  
was held under \$1,000 bail by United  
States Commissioner Bond for a hear-  
ing next Wednesday.

According to the story told by the  
Federal officials, Mr. McNamara, on his  
way back to his home in Williamsport,  
Pa. He is said to have gone into Had-  
daway's saloon on East Pratt Street.  
There it is said, his fine clothes and  
the roll of money he displayed attract-  
ed the inmates, and the Federal offi-  
cials assert that McNamara was drugged  
and robbed. Then, it is said, his  
unconscious body was placed on the  
Irene and Ruth, an oyster barge, and  
driven down the bay as a member of  
the crew.

The mutiny occurred two weeks af-  
ter the drowning of McNamara.

## MURPHY'S ANSWER

Littleton Has the Hardhood to Make  
Letter Public.

New York, March 1.—Representative  
Martin W. Littleton, of New York, to-  
day, made public the answer he re-  
ceived from Charles F. Murphy in re-  
sponse to his letter to the Tammany  
leader on the senatorial situation. Mr.  
Littleton in his letter asked Mr. Mur-  
phy to take his hands off the situation  
at Albany. Mr. Murphy had refused to  
make the answer public, but had intimat-  
ed that Mr. Littleton might have the  
hardhood to assume the responsibility  
of its publication.

He has, and here it is as read by Mr.  
Littleton:  
"Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge re-  
ceipt of your letter of the 27th in-  
stant."

(Signed) Yours very truly,  
"CHARLES F. MURPHY."

## ADMIRAL IS STRICKEN

Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth  
Dies Suddenly.

Portsmouth, Eng., March 1.—Admiral  
Sir Assheton Grove Curzon-Howe, com-  
mander-in-chief at Portsmouth, was  
stricken with paralysis this morning,  
and died this evening.

Admiral Curzon-Howe succeeded Ad-  
miral Sir Arthur Fanshawe as com-  
mander-in-chief at Portsmouth in  
March, 1910, the latter being promoted  
to the rank of admiral of the fleet. He  
had served in the navy forty-three  
years, and during that time commanded  
many ships.

### Auditor Clark Resigns.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—As the  
result of the clash of authority be-  
tween Governor-General Forbes, of the  
Philippines, and William H. Clark, au-  
ditor of the insular government, Mr.  
Clark has tendered his resignation to  
Secretary of War Dickinson, who ac-  
cepted it by cable to-day, to take effect  
April 1. The point at issue between  
the two officials involved the right of  
the Governor-General to supervise the  
affairs of the auditor's office.

## FRENCH CABINET ABOUT COMPLETE

Only Portfolios of Jus-  
tice and Commerce  
Are Uncertain.

## ANTOINE MONIS NEW PREMIER

New Ministers Meet and Out-  
line Program, Which Will Be  
Submitted to Chamber of  
Deputies—Appearance of  
Delcasse in Cabinet  
Causes Some Alarm.

Paris, March 1.—The new French  
Cabinet, so far as it is at present con-  
stituted, is made up as follows:

Premier and Minister of Interior, An-  
toine Ernest Monis.  
Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Crup-  
pi.  
Minister of War, Henry Maurice Ber-  
thelette.  
Minister of Marine, Theophile Del-  
casse.  
Minister of Finance, M. Caillaux.  
Minister of Public Instruction, M.  
Steeg.  
Minister of Public Works, Charles D.  
Dumont.  
Minister of Agriculture, M. Masse.  
Minister of Colonies, M. Messimy.  
Minister of Labor, Paul Boncour.  
Under secretaries—  
Interior, Emile Constant.  
Justice and Worship, Louis Malvy.  
Post and Telegraphs, Charles Chau-  
met.

Beaux Arts, Henry Dujardin-Beau-  
metz.  
Premier Monis spent the day in  
strenuous efforts to get his ministers  
together. His labors appeared to be  
crowned with complete success, and the  
list of ministers was sent to the Journal  
Officiel. At the last moment, however,  
the unexpected refusal of Jules  
Jeanneney and Francois Porrier to ac-  
cept respectively the portfolios of jus-  
tice and commerce, this necessitated a  
hurried recall of the list.

Outline Program.  
The Premier then proffered the por-  
tfolios to Senators Louis Delleve and  
Jules Pams. Their answer will not be  
made known until to-morrow. The  
new ministers met at the residence of  
Premier Monis and outlined the prin-  
ciple features of the program which  
the government will submit to the Chamber  
of Deputies. At the end of the con-  
ference, M. Monis said that the ministry  
could be considered as definitely con-  
stituted, and that there was no prob-  
ability that the list as it is now made  
up would be modified.

The chief difficulty encountered by the  
Premier was in finding a suitable head  
for the foreign office.  
The appearance of Delcasse in the  
Cabinet has caused alarm in some sec-  
tions. Some of the newspapers de-  
clared that it would be better if he  
should remain in oblivion, charging  
that he had betrayed the peace of France  
and the peace of the world by attempt-  
ing the isolation of Germany in con-  
nection with the Moroccan question in  
1905.

## FUNERAL SERVICES HELD

Distinguished Crowd Present When  
John Lee Carroll Is Laid Away.

Baltimore, Md., March 1.—In the  
presence of an assemblage that crowd-  
ed the edifice, the funeral services of  
former Governor John Lee Carroll were  
held at the cathedral to-day. A spe-  
cial train brought the body and the re-  
latives and friends of the family from  
Washington, where the former Gov-  
ernor and great-grandson of Charles Car-  
roll, of Carrollton, one of the signers  
of the Declaration of Independence,  
died last Monday. Governor Crothers  
and his staff, the large delegation from  
the Sons of the Revolution, of govern-  
ment for twenty years, and a repre-  
sentation from the Society of the Cin-  
cinnati was awaiting the cortege in  
front of the cathedral, the Governor  
and his staff and the members of the  
societies acting as honorary par-  
ticipants.

Mr. Thomas J. Lee, rector of St.  
Matthew's Catholic Church, Washing-  
ton, where Governor Carroll had been  
buried, was the celebrant at the  
requiem mass at the cathedral, at  
which the body was conveyed to Bon-  
nie Brae Cemetery for burial. A num-  
ber of persons came from distant cities  
to attend the funeral.

## REWARD IS OFFERED

Underwriters Will Give \$5,000 for Re-  
turn of Jewels.

New York, March 1.—The London un-  
derwriters with whom Mrs. Malvina  
Drummond had insured her stolen  
pearls and rings offered a reward here  
to-day of \$5,000 for their return. Mrs.  
Drummond, who was formerly Mrs.  
Marshall Field, Jr., of Chicago, has pre-  
viously been quoted as saying on her  
own account also that she would will-  
ingly give at least \$5,000 for the return  
of her jewels.

The theft is placed on board the  
steamship Amerika some time between  
10:30 Saturday night and 9:30 the fol-  
lowing morning, and was first reported  
here Sunday night, when the Amerika  
docked. At that time the value of the  
jewelry was estimated at \$120,000,  
though through sentimental associa-  
tions Mrs. Drummond held it priceless.

## PLACE FOR "LAME DUCK"

Henry S. Boutwell Will Be Minister to  
Portugal.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Rep-  
resentative Henry S. Boutwell of Illi-  
nois to-day was nominated by President  
Taft to be United States minister to  
Portugal. Representative Boutwell was  
defeated for the Republican congres-  
sional nomination in his district at the  
last primary election.  
Mr. Boutwell has been a member of  
Congress since 1897, when he was elect-  
ed to fill an unexpired term. He was  
graduated from Northwestern University  
in 1874, and in 1904 received the  
degree of LL. D. from that institution.  
He studied law at Harvard and has  
practiced principally in Illinois.

## ZELAYA, EXILED, DENOUNCES TAFT

Former Nicaraguan  
President Brands Him  
as Slanderer.

## SEES POLICY OF AGGRESSION

Angered by Taft's Allusion to  
Him in Message to Congress,  
He Charges Country With  
"Web of Treasons and Small  
Villainies," and Warns  
Latin-Americans.

New Orleans, La., March 1.—In a  
sixteen-page pamphlet, bearing the  
title "Refutation of the Statements of  
President Taft," received here to-day  
from Brussels, Jose Santos Zelaya, ex-  
iled former President of Nicaragua, in-  
dulges in bitter denunciation of Presi-  
dent Taft and his government's policy  
of aggression in Latin-America.

He brands President Taft as a slander-  
er, accuses the United States govern-  
ment of having "shamelessly aided the  
rebellion" in Nicaragua, of having  
"bought consciences" to further its  
scheme of aggrandizement, and warns  
Latin-Americans that the purpose of  
the Taft administration is to seize the  
Central American republics.

The pamphlet has been widely distrib-  
uted.  
Zelaya's attack upon the Taft ad-  
ministration was called forth by what  
he terms "unjust accusations, full of  
bitterness against me," contained in  
the President's annual message to  
Congress in December.

In that message President Taft re-  
ferred to Zelaya as "the disturber of  
Central America," said the people of  
Nicaragua were finally driven into re-  
bellion by his lawless exactions, and  
that Zelaya violated the laws of war-  
fare by the "unwarranted execution of  
two American citizens, who had regu-  
larly enlisted in the ranks of the  
revolutionists."

Zelaya discusses "interference."  
In Cuba, Santo Domingo, Panama, etc.,  
and declares that the conduct of the  
United States has given "a solemn de-  
nial to this candid allusion"—the Mon-  
roe Doctrine.

In place of the Monroe Doctrine he  
says, the United States government  
has adopted the policy of "America  
for the Yankees."

Referring to the recent Nicaraguan  
revolution, which finally brought about  
his downfall, Zelaya says:  
"The United States government  
shamelessly aided the rebellion; it took  
the part of the rebels against my gov-  
ernment; it bought consciences, prom-  
ising the insurgents to give them the  
country in return for concessions ruin-  
ous to the nation."

"The battle was unequal, and my  
withdrawal from power, of which  
President Taft gives a false explana-  
tion, only took place when I had ac-  
quired the conviction that it was im-  
possible to do the web of treasons  
and small villainies which the United  
States Government had plotted for the  
misfortune of our unhappy country."

## ASSEMBLE IN ROADS

Eight Destroyers Will Meet There for  
Spring Practice.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Eight  
torpedo boat destroyers of the Atlantic  
fleet will assemble in Hampton Roads  
on March 12, preparatory to their  
spring practice. These vessels, which  
are now at Key West, Fla., are the  
Paulding, Drayton, Roe, Farr, Fin-  
ser, Smith, Lamson and Preston. Now  
that the Mardi Gras festival at New  
Orleans is over, the warships which  
represented the United States Navy  
in the sixth division of the Atlantic  
fleet, to which they are attached, and  
proceed to Hampton Roads for the spring  
battle practice. The scout cruisers  
Chester and Salem left the Louisiana  
port to-day for Pensacola, Fla., for tor-  
pedo exercise. On March 19 the two  
cruisers will go to Hampton Roads for  
spring practice.

## WILL MAKE NO APPEAL

Western Railroads Decide to Accept  
Rate Decision.

Chicago, Ill., March 1.—Thirty-five  
Western railroads decided to-day to  
make no appeal from the recent deci-  
sion of the Interstate Commerce Com-  
mission denying the roads the right to  
increase freight rates. They will ac-  
cept the decree of the commission as  
final.

The decision was reached at a meet-  
ing to-day of representatives of the  
roads at the Western Trunk Line Asso-  
ciation headquarters here. The opin-  
ion was advanced by many that the  
roads would be unable to make any  
stronger showing before the new com-  
merce Court than they had before the  
commission, and that once the new  
court had ruled, its decree would be  
binding for two years.

It also was argued that if the roads  
comply with the decree without ob-  
jection and withdraw the advanced  
tariffs before March 10, there will be  
an opportunity at a later date to sub-  
mit advances on certain rates, some of  
which may meet with favor.

## WOMEN DEFEAT IT

Kill Tommy Burns's Measure to Legal-  
ize Prize Fighting.

Olympia, Wash., March 1.—The Sen-  
ate to-day killed the "Tommy Burns  
bill" to legalize prize fighting. The  
measure was defeated through the ef-  
forts of a woman's lobby, after its pas-  
sage by the Senate had seemed as-  
sured. It had already passed the  
House by a large majority.  
Women's clubs throughout the State  
then began a vigorous campaign, which  
resulted in the Senate's adverse vote  
to-day, 22 to 19.

Tommy Burns, former heavyweight  
champion, directed the campaign in  
favor of the measure.

## RETAINS HIS TOGA



U.S. SENATOR WILLIAM LORIMER

## EVEN SQUIRRELS VICTIMS OF GRAFT

Their Nests Robbed to Furnish  
Tree Seeds to Government  
Nurseries.

## FOREST RESERVES ATTACKED

Heyburn Fails in His Effort to  
Cut Appropriation Down to  
Million Dollars.

Washington, D. C., March 1.—Senator  
Heyburn, of Idaho, to-night made a  
futile attempt to reduce the annual  
expenditures for the maintenance of  
national forest reserves from more  
than \$5,000,000 to \$1,000,000 by the in-  
roduction of an amendment to the  
agricultural bill, and brought down  
upon his head the wrath of friends of  
forest service, who declared he  
was trying to kill a settled policy of  
the government.

The question arose in connection with  
the consideration of the agricultural  
appropriation bill. The amendment  
was defeated, 19 to 50.

### Good Too Far.

Several Senators said that they  
thought the forest service was too  
costly and that the appropriations  
ought to be reduced, but that the  
amendment offered by Mr. Heyburn  
went too far.

During his criticism of the forest  
service Mr. Heyburn said that in one  
way and another Congress was appro-  
priating almost \$8,000,000 annually for  
the protection of the forests. He  
charged the foresters with using the  
reserves for their own benefit. He al-  
leged that they profit by collecting  
bounties for killing wild animals.

"They create the preserves, prevent  
others from hunting, and kill the game  
themselves and collect from the State.  
They have a private snip."

Senator Clark, of Wyoming, de-  
nounced the forestry system in warm  
terms, and in doing so warned the  
Eastern Senators that the time would  
come when they would rue the day that  
they had procured the establishment of  
reserves in the White Mountains and  
the Southern Appalachians.

Mr. Overman, of North Carolina,  
made some inquiries concerning the  
national nurseries. Replying, Senator  
Nelson undertook to tell about the for-  
estry nurseries in Alaska, and elicited  
a loud burst of laughter by relating  
how the nests of squirrels, which he  
said when he was a boy he had worked  
in a nursery, "where," he said, "we did  
a little grafting."

In the same connection, Mr. Heyburn  
said that the tree seeds used in the  
nurseries were obtained largely through  
pocking the nests of squirrels. He said  
that he knew of forty-five bushels  
gathered from that source.  
Speaking of foresters, Mr. Heyburn  
declared that they were recruited from  
the Eastern States.

"They are suckers—grafters," he  
said, and, defining grafters, added, "The  
grafter is not the man who pokes his  
hand into a till and takes out what he  
gets hold of; he is the man who at-  
taches himself to some other man's  
property and draws it away from him."

After the defeat of the amendment  
proposing to decrease the appropriation  
for forest preservation, Mr. Heyburn  
offered another proposition to prohibit  
the expenditure of any part of the for-  
est service appropriation upon forests  
growing less than 4,000 feet above sea  
level, of merchantable lumber per  
acre in contiguous areas of 160 acres.  
He said that the effect of the amend-  
ment would be to eliminate more than  
one-third of the forest reserves. The  
committee of the whole finally accepted  
the amendment.

### Defines a Grafter.

"They are suckers—grafters," he  
said, and, defining grafters, added, "The  
grafter is not the man who pokes his  
hand into a till and takes out what he  
gets hold of; he is the man who at-  
taches himself to some other man's  
property and draws it away from him."

## THROUGH STEWING, NOW LET 'EM SIZZLE

Taft Doesn't Propose to Worry  
Himself Any More About  
Extra Session.

## OTHERS ON GRIDIRON

Standpatters May Filibuster  
Now, but They'll Have  
to Vote Later.

Washington, March 1.—"Let 'em  
sizzle awhile. I'm through stewing."  
President Taft was credited with this  
remark to-day when some of his vis-  
itors asked him about the situation in  
the Senate as to reciprocity.

And the President said the part all  
day in conversation with those who  
brought up the subject. He had work-  
ed for days, exhausting his nervous  
energies, to force a vote on the one  
great question, which he is confident  
the American people are most pro-  
foundly interested in.  
He feels that sentiment in every di-  
rection has been brought to a point  
to compel some other people to walk  
to the floor, while he can sit back and  
take it easy. Just watch the writhing  
of the other man. And seeing the  
other fellow wriggle is not all. Having  
played his card, the President is  
philosophically awaiting the outcome.  
To-day he turned his attention almost  
exclusively to other matters pending  
in Congress and chopped off reciprocity  
conversation.

Will Not Accept "Fake" Vote.  
Again the President announced that  
nothing but a straight, square vote on  
reciprocity will stop his calling an extra  
session. Nothing of a fake nature  
will suit him. He protested vigorously  
the other day when it was suggested  
to him that there were five or six  
Democrats favorable to reciprocity who  
were so willing to avoid an extra ses-  
sion they would vote against the bill  
if it was submitted to a vote, merely  
to get the thing out of the way. The  
President has determined that no such  
proceedings will satisfy him.

Even to-day rumors were going the  
rounds that a "frame-up" is being  
brought to a vote at the last minute  
and killed by certain Democrats. Sen-  
ators little concerned as to its fate  
and more eager to escape an extra ses-  
sion than careful of how they record  
themselves.

The President, it is